

REMARKS:

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-28. Claims 1, 6, 11 and 16-28 are amended herein. No new matter is presented.

Thus, claims 1-28 are pending and under consideration. The rejections are traversed below.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

- (A) Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 16-27 were rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,978,828 (Greer), U.S. Patent No. 6,259,442 (Britt), U.S. Patent No. 7,120,590 (Eisen) and U.S. Patent No. 6,055,570 (Nielson).

Independent claim 1 recites, “automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a homepage **arbitrarily accessed by and not related to the client system in response to an access to the homepage**” (emphasis added). The invention of claim 1 also includes, “automatically creating in the server system, with respect to the client system, a notification... identifying contents of the homepage previously accessed for inducing the client system to re-access the homepage when a predetermined condition is satisfied”, where the predetermined condition is set by the server system “independent of the client system.”

Claims 6 also recites, “automatically storing in the server system, an access log with respect to a homepage arbitrarily accessed by and not related to the client system in response to an access to the homepage” and “transmitting a notification which includes said information with respect to the client system when a predetermined condition is satisfied with reference to said point in time”, where the predetermined condition is “set by the server system independent of the client system.” Claims 11, 16-19 recite similar features.

Claims 20 and 21 recite storing “access log with respect to data arbitrarily accessed by and unassociated with operations of the client system with respect to the data” (claim 20) and “storing an access log with respect to a homepage arbitrarily accessed by a client system [where the storing is] executed independent of a store request and operations associated with the homepage executed using the client system (claim 21). Claims 24 and 25 also recites similar features.

Claim 22 recites that storing the access log with respect to “a homepage arbitrarily accessed by and not related to the client system in response to an access to the homepage” and

"pushing the homepage related information to the client system via the server when a predetermined condition is satisfied", where the predetermined condition is set by the server independent of the client system." Claim 23 also recites that the access log of the homepage "arbitrarily accessed by and unassociated with the client system" is stored "as a direct result of an access to the homepage via the client system."

Independent claim 26 recites an access log with respect to a homepage is stored as "a result of an access to the homepage and unassociated with operations of the client system within the homepage", "allowing a homepage provider to create a notification" and "automatically transmitting the notification to the client system."

Claim 27 recites, "an access log with respect to a homepage arbitrarily accessed by the client system and unassociated with operations of the client system within the homepage" where the condition for transmission of the notification is "set prior to said homepage being accessed via the client system."

In contrast to the claimed invention, Greer provides a setup window with user assignable settings for retrieving update information of a web page and downloads the web page when a current revision minus the last revision is greater than or equal to the value (see, col. 3, lines 14-23 and col. 7, lines 20-32). Meaning, Greer the automatic downloading of the pages only operates subsequent to and in response to user specified settings for the downloads, and thus, does not teach or suggest the "automatic transmitting [of] the notification", as taught by the claimed invention.

As mentioned above, the independent claims patentably distinguish over Greer as the Greer system downloads the web page only based on conditions manually set via the client. Further, as Greer merely discusses indicating a content change of a web page only when a user specified value is triggered, Britt does not cure the deficiencies of Greer regarding the independent claims of the present application.

In particular, Britt is directed to downloads based on user subscription in relation to set-top boxes and only when upgrades are available (see, col. 3, lines 47-55 and col. 7, lines 20-35).

On the other hand, Nielson is directed to a *subscriber* based update service for which a user registers by specifying URLs of sites the user wants monitored for changes. As shown in Fig. 5, when the "Add New Site" button (500) is selected, the user is prompted to enter (manually) the URL of the site that the user wants monitored (see also, col. 5, lines 21-40 and

Figs. 3 and 5 including corresponding texts). As such, Nielson is limited to monitoring a change in the contents of the page which has been *specified by the user* in advance.

Per the Examiner's own assertion, neither Greer, Britt nor Nielson teach or suggest that the server system records log data without a request to do so by the client system. And according to Eisen, an electronic mail sent to a consumer M has an URL (<http://www.mystore.com/?XXXX>) and when the consumer M clicks this link embedded in the electronic mail, the website of "mystore.com" is displayed, the access state of the consumer M within this website is logged, and promotional materials dependent upon the access contents are sent to the consumer M (see, col. 6, lines 3-48). Meaning, in contrast to the claimed invention where the arbitrary homepage accessed by the user becomes the log acquisition target, in Eisen, only the access state to a specific website embedded in the electronic mail becomes the log acquisition target.

Moreover, in Eisen, the consumer movement tracker associates or links a particular consumer with a particular website using the electronic mail (see, Fig. 5 including corresponding text). In contrast, the claimed invention does not require relating or associating the client with a particular homepage or website (see above discussion of independent claims).

The cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above discussed features of the independent claims including an access log of "an arbitrarily accessed" homepage that is "not related" and "unassociated with operations within the homepage", and transmitting the notification when a condition "independent of the client system" is met (see detailed discussion of claims above).

It is therefore submitted that the independent claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited reference.

For at least the cited references, the dependent claims are also patentably over the cited references.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

(B) Claims 3-5, 8-10 and 13-15 were rejected as being unpatentable over Greer, Britt, Eisen Nielson, and U.S. Patent No. 5,978,807 (Mano).

For at least the above mentioned reasons with respect to the independent claims, dependent claims 3-5, 8-10 and 13-15 are also patentably distinguishable over Greer, Britt,

Eisen and Nielson. Further, Mano does not cure the deficiencies found in the other references with respect to these claims.

In fact, similar to Greer and Nielson, Mano requires a user to manually specify web page information at a specified Internet address downloading a web page (see, col. 2, lines 38-44).

The cited references do not teach or suggest transmission of the notification when the predetermine condition "formed by a lapse of a predetermined time from said point in time" is satisfied (claims 3, 8 and 13), notifying "based on the user information" (claims 4, 9 and 14) where the user information includes "notifying destination information" (claims 5, 10 and 15).

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

(C) Claim 28 was rejected as being unpatentable over Greer and Eisen.

Independent claim 28, as amended, recites "capturing information of a homepage responsive to a user accessing the homepage, said information being captured without requiring a designation of said information by the user and unrelated to operations of the user within the homepage." The invention of claim 28 also includes, "sending a notification independent of a browser used to access the homepage when a condition specified independently of the client system is met."

Greer and Eisen, alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest, "capturing information of a homepage responsive to a user accessing the homepage.... without requiring a designation of said information by the user and unrelated to operations of the user within the homepage", as recited in claim 28.

Instead, the Greer download is triggered only after the user specifies settings for the download, and Eisen is limited associates consumer activity within the web site.

In light of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claim 28 patentably distinguishes over Greer and Eisen.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

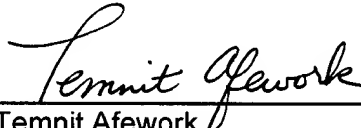
Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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